

Magazine Feature Section

THE BOY SCOUT and HIS WAR BIT



HOLDING
A BROKEN BONE
RIGID



needs for others. He also is loyal to all those to whom he has obligations. He will stand up for that which is truthful and right and for his parents and friends.

One of the chief characteristics of the Boy Scout is honor. Indeed, that is the basis of all scout virtues. When a Boy Scout promises to do a thing on his honor, you may be certain that the undertaking will be done up to the highest standard.

Faithfulness to his duties is another virtue of the scout. When it is a scout's duty to do something, he has no desire to shirk the responsibility of the task, but goes ahead and accomplishes that which he undertakes.

Thoughtfulness and friendship toward animals will be found in the make-up of every scout. The scout is told that if he does not show his thoughtfulness toward animals he will never grow up in being helpful to his comrades or to the men, women and children that may be placed in his care.

The final and chief test of a scout is the doing of a good turn to some one every day, quietly and without boasting. That is the proof of the scout. A boy may wear all the scout uniforms made and be an expert in all the other requirements necessary for the scout, but unless he has the proper spirit of always being ready to help some one, he will never be a real Boy Scout. But if, on the other hand, he does have that spirit, he has earned the right to be classed with all the other great

is their training in first aid and lifesaving, as well as handling all sorts of accidents. They are taught how to treat an insensible man, how to prevent water accidents, how to use life buoys, how to handle and prevent panics, how to conduct themselves at school, what to do in case of fire of any nature and also how best to act that they might keep from being injured themselves in any way.

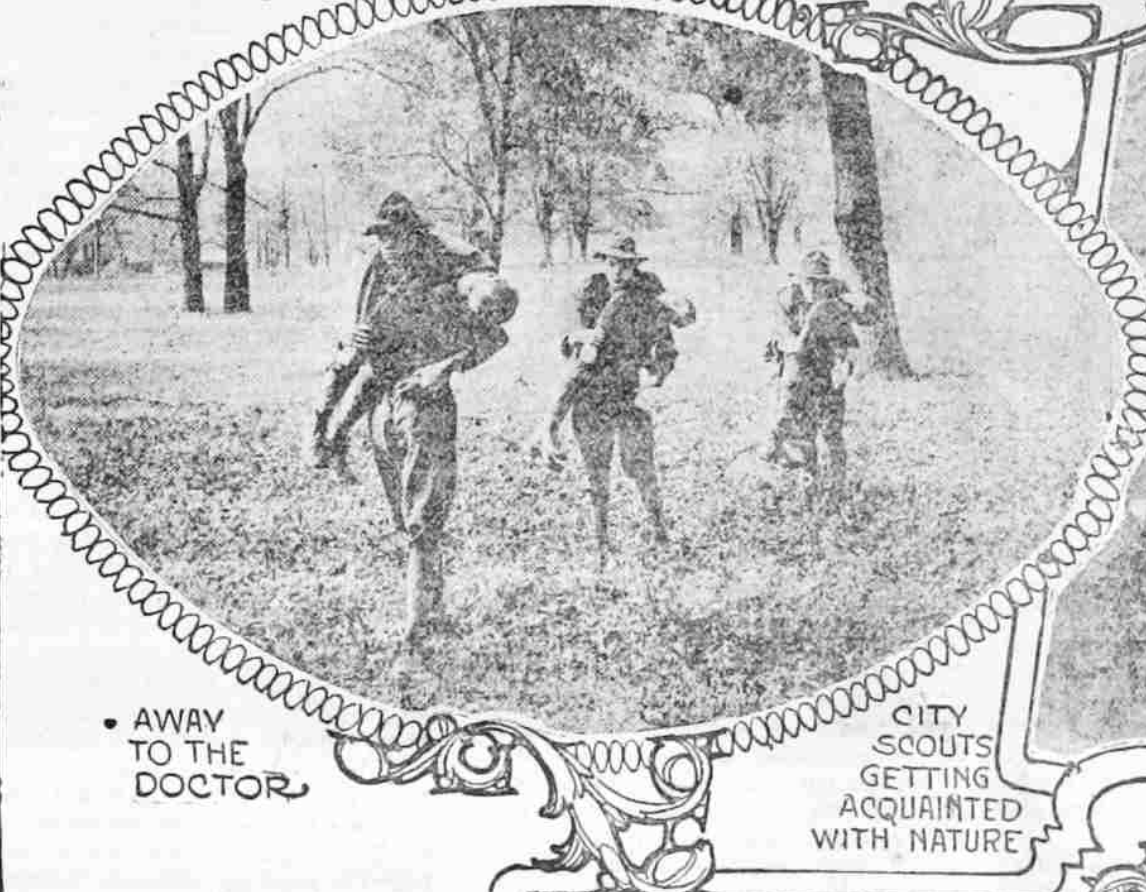
The scout's method of handling an insensible man is to tie a bowline around the man's wrist, bracing the rope down to the ankles and tying another bowline there. Then the patient's coat is turned back over the head and a bowline tied around the scout's neck. When this is done the boy can, by crawling on all-fours, handle the man with ease.

Drowning accidents are very common, and for that reason every scout is taught how to swim and how to prevent accidents that might result in drowning. They are taught that light boats are not the kind to use in rough water, and how to properly conduct themselves while in a boat or a canoe. As to swimming, the scouts are taught the strokes for both short and long distances, also how to swim when trying to rescue a drowning person.

The scouts, as they have often demonstrated, in time of great panic are able to save many lives by their cool heads and courage. They know that to get a crowd out of a building the crowd first must be divided in equal parts, so no exit will be rushed. They know that in case of fire the crowds must not push up close to the burning building, thus hindering the escape of some of the inmates or endangering those outside in case the walls should fall.

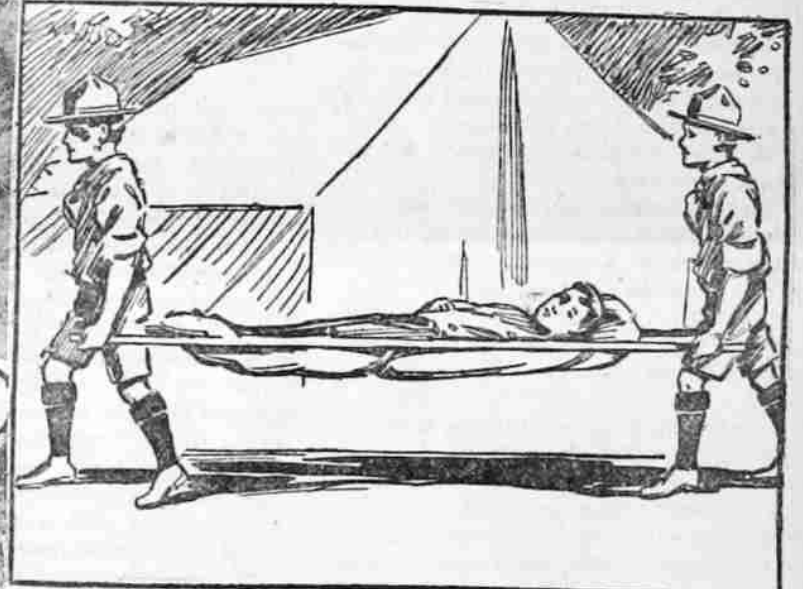
When a scout's clothing catches fire he knows just what to do. If another person's clothing catches fire they will throw him down and smother the fire with a coat or anything they may get in the emergency.

Everything summed up, the boy that belongs to the scout unit is the kind of boy that every mother and father, in fact, the nation as a whole should be proud of. They form the generation that on account of early training will be able to do those things best for the country and for humanity in any emergency.



AWAY
TO THE
DOCTOR

CITY
SCOUTS
GETTING
ACQUAINTED
WITH NATURE



BY T. PAGE ROGERS.

ARE the Boy Scouts of America doing their "bit" for their country? They are.

In the great wave of preparedness that is sweeping the United States from coast to coast, loyal men and women, without exception, are trying to do their "bit" to help the nation at a trying moment. But that, although duly appreciated, is no more than could be expected, for it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to make their sacrifices at this time. The factor in this "land of the free and home of the brave" entitled to the greatest praise is the Boy Scouts of America. The whole nation should look at these chaps with eyes full of pride. To them the government should tip its hat, for the boys are doing their "bit," and their "bit" is a great amount of good in a thousand different ways.

The campaign now on is called "preparedness," because of all words that was the best to describe it, and it means just what the word signifies. But preparedness is not an effort to pave the paths of the next few months or possibly years with granite blocks of safety, ease and luxury, but to wake this country up to the fact the old proverb, "Fide cometh before a fall," is true, and that no country is safe from attack from foreign nations.

If these things are true, then the whole life and foundation of the preparedness movement must be built on the pillars of American youth. Him it will be that in the years to come will take up and complete the task the fathers and big brothers have begun, for the children of today will be the men of tomorrow, and tomorrow lies just beyond the pale of each setting sun.

The Boy Scout units in this country have in their ranks about twenty times as many bright, sturdy boys as the general public gives them credit for having. The fathers, mothers and older brothers, some of whom have already joined the forces of their country, often laugh when they hear the youngest member of the family speak of joining the Boy Scouts. They let him go ahead because they think it a matter of only fun and frolic. There they make a great mistake, for in the boy's heart beats the same patriotic expectation of in some way being an asset to his country in its time of need that is found in the hearts of every soldier.

Boy Scouts in the United States number more than 250,000, three times the size of the standing army. These boys are being brought up in an atmosphere of correct living, self-training and general usefulness. Thus, in a matter of five years, this country will have more than 250,000 well-trained, healthy men, who can do much toward caring for the needs of the government.

Getting back to what the boys are actually doing in the present crisis, you will find them gradually assuming the grave responsibilities of men, and they are doing their work with scientific thoroughness, accomplishing results that should be met with universal compliments and appreciation.

When the call for patriotic support pealed

through the nation, with echoes as clear as those from the Liberty Bell in 1776, these boys, this was the first work undertaken by the Boy Scouts.

In the crowded cities, where the food question is the gravest, the Boy Scouts, under their scoutmasters, began an efficient campaign for the donation of grounds to be used as garden spots for the benefit of the poor. Every spare moment of the day the boys were busy taking care of their plots of ground.

Without hesitation, stepped into the harness and took up their duties. Because of existing conditions, brought about by the fact that this country had to supply a large amount of the food products for the consumption of the warring countries in Europe, there was in the call to arms of this country a demand for conservation and increased production of foodstuffs.

Offer Services to Government.

Now this great gardening movement has spread far across the land, and each Boy Scout is pledged to cultivate and produce enough food to supply one soldier. This assures the United States Government that more than 250,000 persons in this country will be supplied with a sufficient amount of vegetables and fruit for the coming year.

In St. Louis the scouts, under the supervision of H. H. Simmons, head of the Boy Scouts of the South and Middle West, are cultivating ten acres of ground, some of which is in Forest Park. The work is going on with great rapidity and progress, because the boys are turning out daily to do their share of the work.

Even though this country has been at a state of war against Germany for a very short time, the Boy Scouts have offered their services to the government, to be used in any civil or military duties that the government officials may see fit to employ them.

As far as possible, Simmons says, the Boy Scouts will be kept out of the war along active military lines. But the activities of the scouts in the European countries have shown the governments to just how great an advantage these young forces may be put in times of war.

The duties of the scouts in England and France present perhaps the best illustration of their usefulness and appreciation. There the boys are put to a thousand different tasks that otherwise would have to be done by the soldiers or men that might be in the army or navy. The scouts are capable of doing the work, because they have been trained to efficiency along many lines and are exceptionally trained in discipline.

Some of the things they have already been called upon to do are: To act as messengers, to work in the military offices, to aid the police in keeping order, to make bandages, to help give first aid to the injured, to help in signaling and numerous other duties.

Following the examples of France and England, most every country in Europe has established Boy Scout units, and without an exception, the scouts have already earned much official praise for their actions along patriotic and civic lines.

Imagine an invasion of this country by a large foreign army, that proved to be strong enough to sweep throughout the states. Then the Boy Scouts would show what their 250,000



A FIRE WITHOUT MATCHES

members could do. Then would this country wake up to the fact that in the hearts of American youth burns the patriotic fervor of his great-grandfather, the minute men of 1776. As messengers the boys can, because of their good health and sturdiness, relay messages to a great distance, should other communication be destroyed. In the military offices the boys could do the work that would ordinarily be done by soldiers, and, because of their earlier training, this work is assured of being well done.

When the police of a city or community need aid in keeping order at any large gathering or at the scene of an accident, they can always feel assured that the Boy Scouts will be available for service. As helpers in making bandages and giving first aid to the injured, the scouts are found at their best, for in that field of training the boys are as well instructed as many men found in hospital corps.

The aim of the Boy Scouts is to supplement the various existing educational agencies and to promote the ability in boys to do things for themselves. The methods of the teaching may be summed up in the term, "scoutcraft," which means safety-first methods, campcraft, seamanship, civility, patriotism, lifesaving, tracking, woodcraft, nature study and signaling. This is accomplished in games and team play, and is a pleasure, not a work, for the boys.

A Tinge of Adventure.

As far back as the history of man runs there have been scouts, the place of the scout being on the danger lines of the army or at the out-

posts, protecting those that had been placed in their care. The army scout was the soldier who was chosen out of the army to go on beyond the skirmish line. The pioneer, who was out on the edge of the vast wilderness guarding the lives of the women, men and children in the stockade, also was a scout.

But there have been other kinds of scouts besides the army and frontier scouts. There have been the men of all ages who have gone out on new and strange adventures, and through their work have benefited the people on earth.

To be a good scout the boy must know many things and know them well. Chief among these are discipline, self-preservation, woodcraft and the many things having to do with lifesaving and being able to handle himself whenever emergency arises.

A boy that is a scout will learn to obey orders given him by anyone he knows to be in command. He is taught this, so should the time come when he must take command he will be able to impel obedience in the forces under him. He learns to so discipline and control himself that he will have no thought other than to obey the commands given him. He learns to keep such a strong grip on himself that he will not willingly do an act that is ignoble or that will injure his health and endurance.

A scout always is courteous and always polite to women, children, old people and the weak and helpless, and has a good command of polite language. He learns to show that he is a true American gentleman by doing small

American scouts that have done so much service for our country.

Trained in Saving Life.

Perhaps the thing the Boy Scouts excel in

The Boy Scouts, although not a military organization, can still be classed in that section of the country's forces, because when of age and needed by their country they will be the first to step to the front and say, "Take me, Uncle Sam, for I am well trained and can stand the pace."

The next step to come for the scouts will be the establishing of several large training farms, if the scoutmasters in this country follow the good example set by the scouts of Copenhagen. There the boys come for hundreds of miles to attend and get the farm instruction.

On the farm the boys are taught how to properly take care of a crop, to cultivate it and to harvest the grain. They are also instructed as to the best way to preserve fruits for future consumption. Because over in that country the farmer must do all of his own work. The boys are also skilled in the trades of machinery, carpentry and other useful occupations. When the boy finishes his course in the farming school he is ready, generally accompanied by one or two other boys, to go out on a farm of his own and to cultivate the ground on a paying basis.

In the United States today, excepting those boys born and reared on a farm, the Boy Scouts are the only ones of the younger generation having knowledge of ground tilling. It will be up to them to see that there is increased production, to guarantee that the soldiers of this government will have the necessary food to eat.

When the country understands the prevailing characteristics of the scouts, what they can and will do, what the laws of the scouts make of the members, and what beautiful and splendid specimens of American manhood they become when older, there will be little doubt in the minds of any that the Boy Scouts are doing their "bit."

NEWS OF THE STUDIOS

BETTY SCHADE has the distinction of being the first war bride of Universal City. Miss Schade was married at Pasadena, Cal., to Ernest Shields, Universal actor, who became well known for his work in a number of serials, beginning with Lucille Love, and now taking part in The Voice on the Wire. Mr. Shields belongs to the Hollywood Coast Artillery, and expects to be called out any time to fight for his country.

Dustin and William Farnum, both of the Fox Company, have begun to do their "bit" in the service of their country by ordering a 51-foot boat from a shipbuilding concern in San Pedro, Cal., on which they will mount a gun and enlist as part of the mosquito fleet guarding the Los Angeles harbor.

Gladye Hulette of Thanhouser, says it is easy to play the part of a princess, because there are so few princesses that no one knows whether the actress makes a mistake or not. The parts that require careful handling are those of familiar characters to the public.

ONE of the chief rumors concerning the Leno Star-Mutual organization in film circles is that Charles Chaplin wants a million dollars a year now, and wants to stop making two-reel comedies and go in for long features. Sid Chaplin, his brother and manager, is now in New York conferring with John R. Freuler, president of the Mutual Film Corporation.

William Fox, motion picture producer, claims that the cost of production in California is 25 per cent more than in the East. The reason for this, he says, is that the players do not like to work in the West, and productions are sometimes held up for days at a time because the right type of actor for a certain part cannot be found.

The Goldwyn officials have been accused of having a pet superstition about the letter M. Four of the five stars engaged by the new corporation have names beginning with M—Mae, Mary, Maxine and Madge, and their surnames are: Marsh, Garden, Elliott and Kennedy.